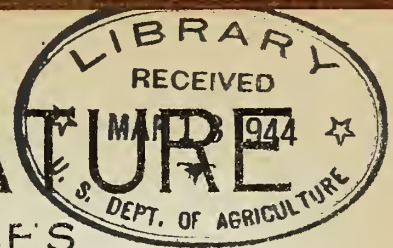


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

133C1
ERVE

COTTON LITERATURE



SELECTED REFERENCES

PREPARED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY AND BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPILED BY EMILY L. DAY, LIBRARY SPECIALIST IN COTTON MARKETING,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 3.

October, 1933

No. 10.

CONTENTS

Production.....	267
General.....	267
Botany.....	267
Agronomy.....	268
Insects.....	271
Farm Engineering.....	271
Farm Management.....	271
Cotton Land Resources.....	272
Preparation.....	272
Ginning.....	272
Baling.....	273
Marketing.....	273
General.....	273
Demand and Competition.....	274
Supply and Movement.....	280
Prices.....	281
Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices.....	281
Services and Facilities.....	281
Cooperation in Marketing.....	282
Utilization.....	282
Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality.....	282
Technology of Manufacture.....	286
Technology of Consumption.....	287
Seed and Seed Products.....	289
Legislation, Regulation, and Adjudication.....	290
Miscellaneous--General.....	292

COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

Evelyn, S.H. Cotton cultivation, Carriacou. Report... on a visit to Carriacou. 13p. Grenada, Govt. print.off., 1931. (Grenada. Council paper no.19 of 1931)

"References": p.13.

Discusses breeding, culture and ginning of the crop and offers suggestions for the improvement of the cotton industry.

Fiji Islands. Department of agriculture. Annual report for the year 1932. 10p. illus. Suva, 1933.

Brief paragraph on cotton, p.6-7.

India. Bombay presidency. Department of agriculture. Annual report for the year 1931-32. 325p. Bombay 1933.

Information on cotton in various parts of the report.

Leontovitch, C. L'agriculture indigène dans l'Ubangi. Bulletin Agricole du Congo Belge 24(1): 45-68. illus. Mar.1933. (Published by Direction de l'Agriculture du Ministère des Colonies, Place Royale, 7, Bruxelles, Belgium)

Native agriculture in the Ubangi.

Cotton culture and insects, p.57-67.

Tanganyika Territory. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report, 1932. 104p. Dar-es-Salaam, Govt. printer, 1933.

Cotton production: p.11-12, 43, 55-56, 65; cotton seed distribution: p.51; spacing and variety experiments: p.93-95.

Annexure V. Report of the assistant entomologist, 1932: p.73-75. "The Chrysomelid Beetle, Mesoplatys ochroptera, Stal., was found attacking cotton foliage at Shinyanga. A second species of Jassid, Empoasca benedettoi, Paoli...is recorded from the same locality ...The degree of infestation by Pink Bollworm was exceptionally heavy in July."

Uganda. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report... for the year ended 31st December, 1932 (Part 1). 42p., illus. Entebbe. 1933.

Cotton production, p.6-9, 14-16, 22-23.

Pink bollworm, p.7.

Botany

Afzal, Mohammad, and Trought, Trevor. A note on a cross

of Gossypium stocksii M. Mast with Gossypium Indicum Gammie. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci.3(2): 334-338, illus., tables. Apr. 1933. (Published at Delhi, India)

[India. Indian central cotton committee. Publicity officer]
Cotton research in the Punjab. Indian Trade Jour. 109 (1403): 344-345. May 11, 1933. (Published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

Describes the breeding work at Lyallpur during the cotton season of the year 1932.

[India. Indian central cotton committee. Publicity officer]
Improving Indian cotton. Broach brought to standard of British requirements. Textile Weekly 12(287): 10-11, illus. Sept. 1, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Describes breeding work of the Bombay Department of Agriculture cotton specialists in Gujarat.

"Experiments are at present in progress, whereby it is sought to improve the ginning outturn of 'Broach Deshi 8' cotton (which possesses all other desirable attributes) by hybridising it with high ginning cottons."

Also in Indian Trade Jour. 110(4115): 268-269. Aug. 3, 1933; and in Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2319): 162. Aug. 25, 1933.

Romans, H.R. Scientific plant breeding has important place in the rehabilitation of southern agriculture. Work of David R. Coker in developing and maintaining superior types of cotton has marked influence in improving grade and staple of south's leading crop. South. Cult. 91(9): 3, 8, 10, illus. Sept. 1, 1933. (Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

Ware, J. O. Genetic relations of red plant color, leaf shape and fiber colors in upland cotton. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 294. 60p., tables. Fayetteville, 1933.
Literature cited: p. 60.

"The F_2 and F_3 genotypes, whether they were those that segregated for three- or two-character pairs in the following generation, further confirmed the F_2 and back cross evidence that red plant color, okra-shape leaf, and green lint color are independently inherited characters."

Agronomy

[American society of agricultural engineers. Committee on row crop investigations] Spacing of row crops in the United States. Results of a survey made by the A. S. A. E. committee on row crop investigations. Agr. Engin. 14(9): 242, 244. Sept. 1933. (Published

at Bridgman, Mich.)

Cotton is one of the crops.

Arizona agricultural college. Agricultural extension service. Eighteenth annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932. 62p. illus. Tucson, 1933.

Brief information on growing Pima cotton, p.14, 51.

Butler, Eugene. Southwest soils are showing potash deficiency. Better Crops with Plant Food 19(3): 8-10, 26, illus. Aug.-Sept.1933. (Published at 19 West 44th St., New York, N.Y.)

Results of tests in East Texas showed that "the use of 16 to 32 pounds of potash per acre in a 1 1/2--2--1 or 1 1/2--2--2 ratio with nitrogen and phosphoric acid gave a satisfactory profit regardless of a variation of 300 percent in the price of cotton during the three-year period."

Caldas, Diogenes. O algodao e a precariedade la lavoura mecanica na caatinga nordestina. Brazil. Ministerio da Agricultura, Serviço de Inspeção e Fomento Agrícolas, Relatorio 1930: 69-73. Rio de Janeiro, 1931.

Cotton and the precariousness of mechanical cultivation in northeastern scrubland.

Cates, J.S. Temperature signals for plants. Country Gent. 103(10): 17,61. illus. Oct.1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Paragraph on heat-treated cotton, p.61.

Controlling soil erosion. Agr.Bul.1933 (summer/fall): 5-6. illus. 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Agent, Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co., 4 Hunter St., S.E., Atlanta, Ga.)

Report of experiments conducted at Alabama experiment station. Cotton and soybeans were planted in alternate strips. The soybeans reduced the amount of erosion.

County agents look at the cotton job. Ext. Serv. Farm News 18(12): 1-2, illus. Sept. 1933. (Published by Extension Service, A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Tex.)

As a result of the plow-up campaign county agents have been able to show the farmer the value of terracing.

Hall, E.E., Albert, W.B., and Watson, S.J. Winter cover crop experiments at the Pee Dee experiment station. S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 51. 13p., illus., charts, tables. Clemson College, 1933.

"The largest average increases in seed cotton yields occurred using hairy vetch as a cover crop, closely

followed by Monantha vetch. Cotton without sodium nitrate following cover crops produced a greater average yield than the check areas with 200 pounds of sodium nitrate, with the exception of Austrian peas. The smallest average increases in seed cotton yields where the cotton had received a side dressing of 200 pounds of sodium nitrate occurred following the plowing under of hairy and Monantha vetches. Cover crops such as hairy and Monantha vetches over a period of years can, to a large extent, be substituted for heavy side applications of sodium nitrate without appreciable reductions in yields of cotton."-Summary.

Hastings, S.H., and Noble, E.G. Pima Egyptian cotton in irrigated rotations at the Yuma field station, Bard, Calif. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 369, 31p., illus. Washington, D. C. Aug. 1933.

"The comparative merits of Pima Egyptian and upland cotton are discussed on the basis of yields of Pima obtained in these rotations, the price differential which has existed, and the difference in production costs between the two varieties in the Salt River Valley.

"It may be concluded that on productive land in the lower Colorado River region Pima cotton is likely to prove more profitable than upland."-Summary, p.29.

[India. Indian central cotton committee. Publicity officer] Some problems of cotton growing and its rotation crops in the Central Provinces and Berar. Indian Trade Jour. 109(1403): 345-346. May 11, 1933. (Published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

Menendez Rodriguez, Jorge. El cultivo del algodón en el Congo Belga y la estación de selección de Bambesa. Agricultura Revista Agropecuaria 5(50): 96-99, illus. Feb. 1933. (Published at Caballero de Gracia, 24, 1º, Madrid, Spain)

The cultivation of cotton in the Belgian Congo and the Bambesa breeding station.

"Stations have been established for selection in each cotton area, with secondary stations for multiplication of seed. Of the former, Bambesa is the one of the northern region. The object is to combat the disastrous fall in productivity and quality which has come about in recent years. The methods of mass and pure line selection employed are briefly outlined, with indications of the very considerable improvement effected and points to be borne in mind on judging the quality of the fibre."- Jour.Textile Inst.24(8): A395-A396. Aug.1933.

Tidmore, J.W. Ammonium hydroxide versus calcium nitrate for cotton seedlings. Jour.Amer.Soc.Agron.25(9): 619-622. illus. Sept.1933. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

Tiedjens, V.A. Factors affecting the use of nitrate and ammonium nitrogenous fertilizer materials by some horticultural and agronomic crop plants. Amer. Fert. 79(6): 9-10. Sept. 9, 1933. (Published by Ware Bros Company, 1330 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Abstract of paper to be presented at 86th meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chicago, Ill., during the week of Sept. 11, 1933.

"Chemical studies on tomato, cucumber, soybean, and cotton plants and one-year-old apple trees resulted in data which show that either nitrate or ammonium ions can be absorbed and assimilated as such, providing the hydrogen-ion concentration of the nutrient solution or soil solution is favorable."

Insects

Andre, Marc. Note sur un tetranyche nuisible au cotonnier en Nouvelle Calédonie. Paris. Museum national d'histoire naturelle. Bul.(ser.2) 5(4): 302-308, illus. Apr. 1933. (Published at Paris, France)

Note on a tetranyche insect of cotton in New Caledonia.

Farm Engineering

Randolph, J.W. Methods of field plot investigations with cotton production machinery. Agr. Engin. 14(8): 210-212, diagrs. Aug. 1933. (Published at Bridgman, Mich.)

"Paper presented at a meeting of the Southern Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers held in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 1933."

"The field plot experiments described in this paper are a part of a cooperative investigation conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the agricultural engineering departments of the Alabama and Mississippi agricultural experiment stations. The objects of the field studies are to determine the effects of tillage machine operations on the growth of the cotton plant, to find the most economical methods of utilizing this machinery, and to furnish a basis for the development of needed equipment. These investigations are supplemented by special field tests and by laboratory and greenhouse studies of soil dynamics and tilth."

Farm Management

From cattle pasture to cotton field. Acco Press 11(9): 1-5, illus. Sept. 1933. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

"When Joseph F. Green came to Texas in 1900, he found what was almost a wilderness; when he died in 1926, he left what is almost a farmer's paradise."

Describes the Taft Ranch in Texas, on which cotton

is the staple crop but diversified farming is practiced. "We plant cotton, for example, between the rows of onions; and when we can't plant cotton, we can always plant feed-stuffs."

Cotton Land Resources

Rogozhin, N., and Kupriianov, I. Novye raiony khlopkovodstva. 139p. tables. Moskva, 1931.

New cotton areas.

Describes the history, geography, climate and cotton culture of these areas.

PREPARATION

Ginning

Bennett, C.A. Research in mechanical phases of cotton ginning. 6p., mimeogr. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural engineering, 1933.

"Paper delivered before Arkansas State Ginners' Association, Hot Springs, Arkansas, July 20, 1933."

Describes the work of the United States Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratories at Stoneville, Miss.

Reprinted in Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 11(1): 4-6, 9-10, illus. Sept. 1933.

Present evidence of authority to represent gin industry. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(11): 14,16. Aug. 1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Brief history and scope of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

Baling

Butterworth, T. "Pre-bale" cleaning of cotton. Advantages to be gained. Textile Weekly 11(286): 653, 654, illus. Aug. 25, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"Baling in Egypt is done at two points. The first takes place at the ginnery and the second after the arrival of the cotton in Alexandria. The second baling includes the stripping of eight bales which are placed on grids, picked of foreign matter, and a new bale is made of a density of 35 to 37 lbs. per cubic foot. Eight hundred tons pressure has to be exerted to make a 20 cubic feet bale. With this system much of the undesirable matter is crushed and, if not permanently fixed in the cotton, the dirt is certainly more difficult to remove after baling." Diagrams show plan for passing cotton from gins to an opening plant for the purpose of cleaning it before baling.

European visitors comment on Texas cotton. Cooperation of ginners requested. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(12): 9, 18. Sept. 1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Quotes Mr. Norman Pearse on the subject of false packed Texas cotton.

False packing threatens American cotton values. Bremen cotton exchange files complaint. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(11): 6-7. Aug. 1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Includes also a letter from L.T. Murray, Secretary and general manager of the Texas Cotton Association.

New danger appears in ginning field. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(12): 11, 16. Sept. 1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Reports complaint that chemically treated bagging is being used at a Texas gin.

MARKETING

General

Commerce and Finance. Annual cotton crop number. Com. and Finance 22(38): 806-843. Sept. 20, 1933. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corporation, 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: A retrospect of American cotton, 1932-33, and prospects for the new season by Carl Geller: p.821-823.- "Inflate now," cotton leaders demand: p.824. Contains resolution presented to the President by delegates of southern states, Sept. 19.-Fifty years in the textile industry, by J. W. Arrington: p.825.- 1933 cotton crop estimate--12,191,000 bales. Average of our correspondents' guesses: p.827-830.- How cotton trade leaders view the outlook: p.831-835.- What NRA means to cotton textiles, by G. A. Sloan: p.837.

Jackson, A. L., and Backman, Jules. An analysis of the cotton industry. Dun and Bradstreet Mo. Rev. (2066): 4-5, charts. Sept. 1933. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the high carryover, the possibility of increased consumption and the theory that cotton is at the peak of the usual two-year cycle.

Revere, C.T. A long pull view of the cotton outlook. Commercial Fert. Yearbook 1933: 39-44, tables. 1933. (Published by Walter W. Brown Publishing Company, 223 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.)

The author looks for "a prolonged, although possibly an irregular recovery in cotton prices and the textile

industry throughout the world."

Demand and Competition

Bankwitz, Otto. Principles which should form the basis for the establishment of a quota allotment in the cotton industry of every country. Internatl. Cotton Bul.11(44): 554-562. July-Aug. 1933. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

Includes a description and explanation of the Polish quota agreement.

Abstract in Textile Manfr.59(705): 354-355. Sept.1933.

Cotton trade negotiations. The mission to India and the Anglo-Japanese conversations. Manchester Chamber of Com.Mo.Rec.44(8): 239-240. Aug.31,1933. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

Brief history of the efforts of the Lancashire Cotton Trade Committee on Japanese Competition, including names of delegates to the Indian conference and correspondence regarding it.

Cotton's need of foreign markets. Tex. Weekly 9(32): 4-6. Aug.12,1933. (Published at 2500 McKinney Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

"Some observations on the striking address of Secretary Wallace at Stoneville, Mississippi [on Delta Day]. Why the South should insist that its representatives work for a free and stable world."

Day, Clive. Economic development in modern Europe. 447p. New York, The Macmillan company,1933.

Includes descriptions of the development of the cotton industry in England, France, Germany and Russia.

Ellinger, Barnard. Can cotton agreement with Japan be reached? Premier points and problems for the negotiators. Manchester Guardian Com.26(673): 363. May 13, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

Exports of cotton piece-goods in 1932. Comparisons with 1913 and 1930-31. Bd.Trade Jour. 131(1917): 284-287. tables. Aug.31,1933. (Published by H.M. Stationery office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England)

Gives quantity and value of goods exported from Great Britain, by countries of destination.

Gt.Britain. Empire marketing board. Statistics and intelligence branch. Fibres. A summary of figures of production and trade relating to cotton, wool, silk, hemp, flax, jute. 54p., tables. London, H.M. Sta-

tionery off., July 1933. (E.M.B.C/6)

Cotton: p. 9-18.

[International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations] Result of a special enquiry regarding Egyptian cotton. Internatl.Cotton Bul.11(44): 685-688, table. July-Aug.1933. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

"In compliance with a request made by the Egyptian members of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, the International Cotton Federation has undertaken a special enquiry amongst the spinners of Egyptian cotton in the more important Egyptian cotton-consuming countries, with regard to the varieties of Egyptian cotton used.

"This information was desired with a view to ascertaining which of the Egyptian growths, if any, might with advantage be eliminated."

Consumption of the various Egyptian varieties by countries for half-year ending January 31st, 1933 (in running bales), table, p.686.

Japan advertiser. Textiles and tariffs. An international problem. Japan Advertiser Textile Sup., 1933, 24p., illus. July 1933. (Published at Tokyo, Japan)

"Figures and facts on tariff warfare in the field of textiles, with particular emphasis upon the current dispute between spinners and weavers of Japan and those of England and India."

Partial contents: An independent appraisal: p.1-8. "This article...deals with the current controversy between Japan and the British Empire over tariffs on textiles, particularly cotton and rayon goods." -- Campaign against Japan built on exaggerations. Japanese competition consistently magnified and misinterpreted in statements intended to influence public opinion -- Made bugaboo for Lancashire's own ends -- Expansion of Indian industry constantly minimized. A statement prepared by the secretariat of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association: p.9-10. -- Statement by Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, Minister of Commerce and Industry: p.9. -- Ban on Indian raw cotton will not be costly. Substitution of more expensive American cotton accompanied by marked savings in handling costs and sharp upward movement in production -- Change-over can be made with little trouble, by Sanji Muto: p.11-12. -- Development of Indian tariffs under study. British makes have benefitted sharply from 50 percent duty against Japan which started a year ago -- Japan has long trade history with India -- Balance unfavorable until last year, by Yasoroku Soejima: p.13-14. -- British action thought highly inconsistent. Abrogation of trade pact and notification of higher tariffs in India dispatched when

United Kingdom was assuring world it wished freer trade with all nations--Showed lack of sincerity in negotiations, by Yoshihisa Shikamura: p.15-16.

Japan and American cotton. Mid-Pacific Mag.46(1): 16-20. illus., tables. July 1933. (Published at Honolulu, Hawaii)

Japanese Society bulletin.

"Japan purchased 10% of the cotton produced in the United States" in 1930/31.

Japanese boycott of Indian cotton. Internatl. Cotton Bul. 11(44): 750-751, tables. July-Aug.1933. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

Extract from a pamphlet published by the Jiji Shimpō, entitled "The abrogation of the Indo-Japanese commercial convention and its effect."

Suggests the use of American cotton instead of Indian and includes comparative tables of cost of yarn, when each kind is used.

Japanese competition and the Chamber. A long-considered problem: specific action only possible recently. Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec. 44(8): 243-244. Aug. 31, 1933. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

Surveys the activities of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in regard to Japanese competition during the past few years.

Japanese obduracy regarding cotton boycott. Indian Textile Jour.43(514): 346-347. July 1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Includes statements issued by the East India Cotton Association, Limited, and the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association regarding the Indian tariff and the Japanese boycott.

Kusano, Eisaburo. Statistical report on Japan's cotton industry. Far East. Rev.29(6): 253-256, tables. June 1933. (Published at Yokohama Specie Bank Building, Suites No.21 and 21B, The Bund, Shanghai, China)

[Lee, Kenneth] Tootal's chairman condemns tariffs. Threat to Lancashire export trade. A customer's warning letter. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2318): 132. Aug. 18, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Extracts from speech at the annual meeting of Tootal Broadhurst, Lee Co.

[Matsuyama, S.] Japan and trade competition. Mr. S. Matsuyama's pamphlet: the case for Japan. Manchester

Chamber of Com.Mo.Rec.44(8): 245-246. Aug.31,1933.
(Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester,
England)

"It presents a dignified and responsible statement
of the case for Japan, and is deserving careful study.
The essential points of Mr. Matsuyama's argument are
reproduced."

Meynell, Henry. Lancashire and India. A textile machinist
supplies an answer. Textile Weekly 12(287): 11, table.
Sept.1,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate Manchester,
England)

Abstract of letter to the editor.

States that present machinery can be used to spin
Indian and short-staple American cottons.

[Mody, H.P.] Manchester visit of Mr. H.P.Mody. Cooperation
between Lancashire and India urged. Manchester Chamber
of Com.Mo.Rec.44(8): 241-242. Aug.31,1933. (Published
at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

Statement to the press following a meeting which
comprised members of the Federation of Master Cotton
Spinners' Associations and representatives of the Cot-
ton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the organi-
sations in the Finishing Trades, the Chamber's Directorate
and the India Executive, July 21, 1933.

Nieh, K. T. What is wrong with China's cotton industry?
Finance and Com.21(23): 683-684. June 14,1933. (Pub-
lished at 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China)

The following faults are mentioned: under-capitaliza-
tion; poor management; lack of experts; shortage of raw
cotton supply in China; poor transportation facilities;
over-taxation; labor troubles; Japanese competition;
civil wars; and lack of government support.

Parker, Walter. United States should fear foreign cot-
ton competition. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(38): 9.
Sept.16,1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St.,
Dallas, Tex.)

Letter disagreeing with statement made by C.A. Cobb
that we have nothing to fear from foreign cotton pro-
duction.

Recent developments in the Japanese cotton industry. In-
ternatl. Cotton Bul. 11(44): 752-756. July-Aug.1933.
(Published by International Federation of Master Cotton
Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester,
England)

"Extracted from [Gt.Britain. Dept. of overseas trade]
'Economic Conditions in Japan.' H.M. Stationery Of-
fice, London."

Richardson, T. H. Japan and Lancashire. The problem of

coloured labour in cotton manufacture. Labour Mag.12(3): 115-117, tables. July, 1933. (Published by Trades Union Congress & The Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1, England)

"Japan's advantage over Lancashire is due to many reasons. The depreciation of the yen has undoubtedly helped her export trade, so, too, has her superior manufacturing organisation, and sales policy...She uses Indian cotton which is much cheaper than American cotton; is geographically well-placed to deal with the greatest cotton markets of the world; and has an abundant supply of cheap and docile labour."

Roorbach, G.B., and Fowler, W.A. Problems in foreign trade. 512p., tables. New York, McGraw-Hill book co., inc., 1933.

Partial contents: World trade in American raw cotton; the competitive position of American cotton, p.59-72.- Mohican manufacturing company; policy with regard to foreign orders for cotton piece goods of special design, p.86-91.- Pepperell Manufacturing company; problems encountered in exporting gray cotton drills to India, p. 130-136.- Jute bag manufacturers' association; problems presented by proposals to increase the tariff rates on jute products, p.204-213 (Discusses competition of cotton and jute for cotton bagging).- Textile export association of the United States; cooperation in exporting, p.354-360.- Pacific mills; extension of time for payment of draft in Argentina, p.415-418.- Decatur mills; a credit problem in Brazil, p.424-429.

[Samaldas, Sir Lallubhai] "My impressions of Japanese mills." Indian Textile Jour.43(514): 343. July 1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Interview in which the author describes labor conditions in Japanese mills.

Sasakura, T. Why Japan is able to undersell in Indian markets. Indian Textile Jour.43(514): 340-342, tables. July 1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

"In my opinion, the present plight of cotton mills in Bombay is chiefly due to the following reasons:-

"(1) Accumulated stock due to overproduction in India and heavy increase of imported cloth in 1932.

"(2) Higher cost of production of Bombay mills in comparison with up-country mills (combined with more favourable situation both for production and consumption) and foreign mills (Japanese and English).

"(3) Lack of control against reckless competition among Bombay mills."

The textile industry in China. Valuable statistics and market information. Textile Weekly 12(288): 36, table.

Sept.8,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Statistics are from the China Year Book, 1933.

"The Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association reports a fair increase in the number of spindles in use: 4,228,-172 as against 3,905,214 at the beginning of the year... For the first time the value of the raw material imported has surpassed the value of imported cotton textiles."

Textile world. Ninth annual rayon year book number. Covering rayon and other synthetic fibers. Textile World 83(10): 1537-1736p. illus. Sept.1933. (Published at 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents.- Rayon output. U.S. product for 1933 set at 203,000,000 lb.: p.1589.- Rayon is better. Improvements made in strength, fineness, pliability and other properties: p.1590-1591.- The year's technical developments in rayon manufacture, by H.de W.Smith: p.1592-1593.- Expansion of quality outlets is 1934 keynote in rayon merchandising: p.1594-1595.- Larger skeins and cones influence handling of rayon in cotton mills, by Philip Allen: p.1597.- Rayon fabrics of today. New Products evidence improvement in synthetic fibers and their use, by C.C.Mattmann,jr.: p.1605-1608.- Status of textile codes: p.1613-1617.- What about new products in yarns?: p.1620-1621. Deals with cotton yarns suited to specific requirements of different classes of customers.

Waller, W. H. Market zones and preferences are an affront to enterprise. Warning for India delegates. "We must not copy Japan." Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2319): 159. Aug. 25,1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"Letter to the editor."

The author replies to "the Master of Sempill" regarding Lancashire's attitude toward Japanese competition.

Waugh, F.V., Farrington, C.C., and Cooper, M.R. Recent developments in the domestic cotton textile industry. [50] p., tables, charts, mimeogr. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural Economics, 1933.

"The administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act makes it necessary to have periodic studies of the economic situation in industries handling or processing agricultural products which are affected by the processing taxes, the marketing agreements, or the N.R.A. codes. The present study is concerned with the cotton textile situation, and was directed particularly at the question of whether the increased costs under the N.R.A. code and the processing tax on cotton had caused or would, during the future months, cause consumption of cotton goods to decline and to

remain at low levels."

Gives an analysis of the present state of the industry and states that it is too early to judge the real effect of the processing tax and the code on the textile industry.

World using more cotton. Textile Weekly 12(288): 35, 36. tables. Sept. 8, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Brief analysis of the statistics issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Supply and Movement

Chinese cotton statistics association. Cotton production in China 1932. 117p., tables. Shanghai, China [1933] In Chinese. Some table headings in English.

India. Bengal. Department of agriculture. Season and crop report of Bengal for the year 1932-33. 25p. Calcutta, 1933.

Brief yield statistics, p. 4 and in tables.

India. Bihar and Orissa. Department of agriculture. Season and crop report for the year 1932-33. 26p. Patna, 1933. Brief cotton statistics, p. 2, vii, xi, xx.

Koenig, Paul, and Zelle, Arnold. Die weltwirtschaft der baumwolle. 180p. Berlin, J. Springer, 1933. (Technologie der textilfasern, hrsg. von dr. R. O. Herzog... IV. bd., 4. t.)

"Literaturverzeichnis": p. [176]-180.

World economics of cotton.

[Love, H.H.] Dr. Love dwells upon cotton production improvement. Insp. and Com. 4(7): 18. July 1933. (Published by the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, 15 Museum Road, Shanghai, China)

Report of address at the second annual meeting of the China Association for the Improvement of Cotton Production in Shanghai, July 9, 1933.

U. S. Bureau of the census. Cotton production in the United States. Crop of 1932. Prepared under supervision of Harvey J. Zimmerman. 4lp., tables. Washington, D.C., Govt. print. off., 1933.

Wallace, H. A. Wallace encouraged by signs in south. Secretary tours south. Better days ahead for farmer through balanced production. N. C. Cotton Grower 12 (9, 12th Anniversary and Educ. Sup.): 4. Sept. 1933. (Published at Raleigh, N.C.)

Prices

Boyle, J. E. What's the remedy? Cotton Digest 5(45): 4. Sept. 23, 1933. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The author comments on studies of the relation of price to quality as illustrated by Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 174, by L.D. Howell and W.T. Fullilove, and urges the development of one-variety communities.

Keating, W. L. Determination and adjustment of standard costs of materials during major fluctuations in markets. Amer. Silk and Rayon Jour. 52(8): 23-25, 50, 56, 58. Aug. 1933. (Published by Clifford & Lawton, Inc., 34 North Crystal St., East Stroudsburg, Pa.)

Textiles are used to illustrate the method.

Selling Egyptian cotton yarn. Let auditors check costings! Textile Weekly 12(287): 9. Sept. 1, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"By a Bolton cotton spinner."

Selling Egyptian cotton yarn. A new market psychology required. Textile Weekly 11(286): 651, 652. Aug. 25, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"By a Bolton cotton spinner."

The author lists the items to be included in figuring costs of yarn production.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

[U.S. Dept. of commerce] Arrangements for handling cotton futures in Spain. Internatl. Cotton Bul. 11(44): 759. July-Aug. 1933. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

Services and Facilities

Coles, J.V. Standardization of consumers' goods. An aid to consumer-buying. 323p. New York, Ronald press co., [c1932]

Bibliography: p.299-312.

Chap.6. What is a standard? p.77-87.

Chap.16. Standards for textiles and clothing: p.224-240.

Plan for loading 50 bales flat cotton into a 40-foot 6-inch freight car given. Shippers Digest of Galveston 6(1): 3, illus. Sept. 13, 1933. (Published by Oscar Springer, 2121-23 Strand, Galveston, Tex.)

Southern cotton shippers association. Resolutions adopted at the eighth annual meeting...Memphis, Tenn., April 22,

1933. [16]p., mimeogr. [Memphis, Tenn., 1933]

Contents.—President's annual address, by E.R. Cook.— Report of committee on grade and staple standards.— Report of committee on rules and by-laws.— Report of committee on recommendations.— Reports of committees on New England mill rules and arbitrations; southern mill rules and arbitrations; compresses and weights; foreign rules and arbitrations; and the committee on economics.

A list of officers and directors is included.

Cooperation in Marketing

[India. Indian Central cotton committee. Publicity officer]
The marketing of Verum cotton and seed distribution in the Central Provinces and Berar. Indian Trade Jour. 110 (1413): 129-130. July 20, 1933. (Published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

"As a result of research by the Botanical Section of the Agricultural Department, Central Provinces and Berar, a highly wilt-resisting strain--Verum cotton 262--of satisfactory yield and quality was developed, and an extremely detailed co-operative scheme was started in 1930-31 by the Central Provinces and Berar, with the objects of securing an adequate price for the growers and of maintaining supplies of pure seed." The scheme is described.

Park, R. H. How the cotton association started. Record one of progress. From nothing to \$100,000,000 business in 11 years. N.C. Cotton Grower 12(9, 12th Anniversary and Educ.Sup.): 1,2. Sept. 1933. (Published at Raleigh, N.C.)

"A skeletonized record of the progress of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association during its first eleven years."

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Baumwolle oder holzcellstoff? Kunstseide 15(4): 137-138. Apr. 1933. (Published at Drakestr. 45, Berlin-Lichterfelde-W., Germany)

Cotton or wood cellulose.

"In comparative tests of cotton linters and wood cellulose as raw materials for the production of viscose rayon it has been shown that, apart from slower sulphiding and ripening, the viscose produced from cotton linters differs very little from that produced from wood cellulose. The cotton cellulose is more regular and contains a higher percentage of alpha-cellulose and its use enables savings to be made in raw materials and reagents. The rayon produced from cotton linters is of

higher quality than that from wood cellulose and requires little, if any, bleaching."-*Jour.Textile Inst.* 24(7): A342. July 1933.

Doehner, H. A new method of determining the fineness of wool and other fibres. A convenient arrangement of microscope for use in estimating wool diameters or taking photomicrographs. *Textile Manfr.* 59(704): 312, 321, illus. Aug.1933. (Published at 31, King St. West, Manchester, 3, England)

Gerber, Alfred. Die drehung und ihre abh ngigkeit vom baumwollstapel und von der garnnummer. *Monatschrift f r Textil Industrie* 48(8): 164-165. Aug.1933. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig, C 1, Germany)

Twist and its relation to cotton staple and to yarn number.

Haller, Robert. Der histologische aufbau der baumwollfaser. *Helvetica Chimica Acta* 16(3): 383-392, illus. 1933. (Published at Basel, Switzerland)

Structure of the cotton hair.

"The author examines L dtke's statement that the cotton hair contains transverse elements which are disc-like and divide it into sections. Cotton hairs were treated with solutions of copper hydroxide in ethylene diamine and their behaviour observed. The hairs are seen to swell at intervals and to be divided transversely by walls which really consist of contracted spiral cuticular rings and not of solid discs. The lumen at this point is so reduced that the original cuticular ring appears to be a disc. If Methylene Blue is added to the ethylene diamine solution before the hair is treated, the cuticular bands are deeply stained and the cell membrane is not. The same phenomenon may be observed when the hair is treated with caustic soda and then carbon disulphide. When cotton hairs are gradually dissolved under the microscope it can be seen that they have a fibrillar structure and are probably made up of concentric elements. The cuticular rings are destroyed by mercerisation."- *Jour.Textile Inst.* 24 (7): A380. July 1933.

Heim de Balsac, F., and Roehrich, O.  tude technologique de cotons du Cambodge. *Bulletin de l'Agence G n rale des Colonies* 26(292): 987-993. July 1933. (Published at Galerie d'Orleans, Palais-Royal, Paris, France)

Technological study of the cottons of Cambodia.

[Hilger, Adam, ltd.] X-ray fibre spectrograph. *Instruments* 6(8): 166, illus. Aug.1933. (Published at 1117 Wolfendale St., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

"Designed by W.T.Astbury, B.A., Textile Research

Dep't, Univ. of Leeds, this new instrument makes possible the study of the behavior of all types of fibres, e.g. wool, silk, cotton, hair, etc., under a variety of conditions, such as tension and humidity, thus yielding important information on the effects of processing or of wear upon textile materials. With its accessories it provides a complete equipment for X-ray fibre research."

Kollmann, Leo. The weakening of cotton with hydrogen peroxide. *Melliand Textile Monthly* 5(5-6): 162, table. Aug.-Sept. 1933. (Published at 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

"Report from the Textile-chemical laboratory of the State Experimental Institute for the Chemical Industries at Vienna."

Krüger, Paul. Leichte faserstoffmikroskopie. *Spinner und Weber* 51(37): 10-13, illus. Sept. 15, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Easy microscopy of fibrous materials.

Discusses microscopy of wool, silk, rayon, cotton and bast fibres.

Lloyd, L.L. Some general sources of faults in textile materials. *Jour. Textile Inst.* 24(8): P161-P165. Aug. 1933. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Read at Annual Conference of the Textile Institute, Harrogate, June 7-9, 1933.

Standardization of processes is essential for production of fabrics that are practically free of faults.

Extracts in *Textile Weekly* 11(275): 381, 386. June 9, 1933.

"Major." The importance of twist at fly frame processes. *Textile Weekly* 11(286): 655, 656. Aug. 25, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"No definite twist multipliers to suit all cases can be given... Observation and experiment are the only known mill methods as yet, but it is advised that records should be kept for future reference. Generally speaking better class cottons have lower multipliers than lower grade cottons while for any particular class of cotton, multipliers progressively increase for the successive frames, that is the multiplier is greater for the intermediate than at the slubber, while that for the roving is greater than that for the intermediate."

"Manager." Results governed by mechanical influences on different types of cotton. *Textile Mercury and Argus* 89(2318): 137, illus. Aug. 18, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"Efficiency in the blowing room--I."

To be continued.

Neumann, Walter. Über die schädigung der baumwollfaser durch salze. II. Die schädigung durch magesiumsulfat (festigkeitsabnahme) Melliand Textilberichte 14(4): 191-192, diagrs., tables. Agr. 1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Damage to cotton fibre by salts. II. Damage by magnesium sulphate (decline in strength)

Pratt, F. C. Mildew. Textile Colorist 55(653): 344-345, 349. May 1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Describes the different types of mildew and methods of preventing its occurrence on textile fibres.

Pratt, F.C. What is this pH value? A simple explanation of a positive method of control. Textile Weekly 12(287): 19-20. Sept.1, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Schenker, H.S. Simplified apparatus for determining the thermal insulating value of fabrics. Melliand Textile Mo.5(4-5): 115-117, illus. June-July 1933. (Published at 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

"The basic principles underlying the method used were developed by the United States Bureau of Standards, and several elaborations on technique and operation were added by the writer."

Smit, R., and Peper, J.P. Vergelijkend onderzoek van eenige methoden voor de bepaling van het kopergetal en eenige opmerkingen over de beteekenis van het kopergetal voor de beoordeeling van de aantasting van cellulose. Chemisch Weekblad 30(12): 234-242, tables, charts, Mar.25, 1933. (Published at O. Z. Voorburgwal 115, Amsterdam C., Netherlands)

Investigation of various methods for the determination of the copper number and the significance of the copper number for the judging of the loss in strength of cellulose.

"The methods of Dokkum, Braidy, Wenzl, Hägglund and Knecht-Thompson for the detn. of the Cu no. have been compared. The expts. were made with bleached cotton fabrics treated either with H_2SO_4 or with solns. of $NaOCl$. With each of the methods good reproducible results were obtained. The Wenzl method always gave the lowest results and proved to be less sensitive. The other methods were equiv., but the method of Dokkum...is preferable, being the quickest and simplest. A definite Cu. no. does not always correspond with the same loss of strength. The Cu no. probably agrees better when the material is treated after the attack with a soln. of soda, and this would replace the detn. of the fluidity of Clibbens and Ridge."-Chem.Abs.27(9): 2295-2296. May 10, 1933.

Smith, H.DeW. Recent developments relating to surface properties of cellulose fibres. Amer.Dyestuff Rptr.22(18): 515-518, 533. Aug.28,1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Paper presented before the Division of Cellulose Chemistry at the Washington, D. C., meeting of the American Chemical Society, March 26-31, 1933.

Report of discussion of the Colloid Committee of the Faraday Society at Manchester, England, September 21-23, 1932.

Sobue, Hiroshi, and Nagano, Masamitsu. Hydration of the fibre. Jour.Soc.Chem.Indus., Japan, Sup. Binding 33(8): 475B-482B, diagrs. Aug.1933. (Published by Society of Chemical Industry, Japan, Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

I. On the sorption of water by the fiber. "In this experiment, we have derived the theoretical equations of sorption and water distribution in the fibre, and ascertained the applicability of this equation for the many kinds of fiber." --II. On the desorption of water by the fiber.

Technology of Manufacture

Comparative tests on high-draft cotton spinning. Data of yarn quality and spinning performance on ring frames newly converted to high-drafting. Textile Manf.59(704): 320, tables. Aug.1933. (Published at 31, King St., West., Manchester, 3, England)

The economics of high drafting in cotton spinning. The cost of spinning cotton yarns can be reduced by the adoption of high drafting. The article stresses the necessity for spinners to consider the question from the economic aspect. Textile Recorder 51(605): 28-29. Aug.15,1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England.)

Estey, A.C. Textile plant problems. Textile Colorist 55 (655): 483-485,488. July 1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

To be continued.

A discussion of problems arising in the dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics.

Harrington, C.A. Uneven tension in rayon and cotton fabrics. Tight threads. Crossed threads. Textile Amer. 60(3): 15,48. Sept. 1933. (Published at 440-442 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.)

"Abstract of a Paper given before the Blackburn Textile Society."

Kosche, W. Practical experiences in the dyeing with vat colors on cotton, rayon, silk and wool. Melliand Textile

Monthly 5(5-6): 170-172. Aug.-Sept.1933. (Published at 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

To be continued.

A new and improved loom for the manufacture of heavy canvas materials. Better cloth at minimum cost. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2317): 115, ix, illus. Aug.11,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Randolph, Houston. Pre-determining roller settings. Cotton 97(9): 32-33, illus. Sept.1933. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

"A method of determination without interfering with the regular mill operations; particularly useful in the card room."

Schalenfries zweizylindergarn. Melliand Textilberichte 14 (4): 178. Apr.1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

"In the preparation of mote-free condenser yarn, Indian cotton is passed from the bale opener twice through the willow and then through the Crighton opener. It is piled loosely in a heated mixing room and from there passed to the hopper feeder supplying the breaker carding apparatus. The latter has a lick-in with all-steel clothing and is designed to remove large amounts of husks and impurities. It is possible to pass directly from this carding apparatus to the three-card set. A flat card may be inserted between the carding apparatus and the set of cards to ensure cleaner and more even yarn, but this slows down production and increases costs." - Jour. Textile Inst.24(7): A374. July 1933.

[Szepesi, Eugene] Graphic records furnish production control data. Textile Bul.45(3): 11, illus. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Extracts from paper presented at the Managers' Forum held under the auspices of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Charts have been developed to show diviations from the standard relation between waste and production for each department.

Technology of consumption

Coté, T.C. Anti-tarnish cloth. Textile Colorist 55 (653): 316-318, charts. May, 1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 223 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"A napped cotton fabric similar to those known on the market as 'Ducklings,' cotton 'Velours' and their like are best suited." Describes the process of impregnating such a fabric with zinc.

Mauersberger, H.R. The manufacture of cotton rubber-lined fire hose. *Melliand Textile Monthly* 5(5-6): 157-159, illus. Aug-Sept.1933. (Published at 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

To be continued.

Pickard, R.H. The industrial uses of textiles. *Textile Manfr.* 59(704): 301-302. Aug.1933. (Published by Emmott and Co., Ltd., 31 King St. West, Manchester, 3, England)

"Abstract of Presidential Address at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry J.S.C.I.52, July 28. 1933."

"The bulk of fabrics are designed rather to attract the user than for properties of utility, but in textiles for domestic or industrial uses the assistance that science can give is much greater. There is a wide field for investigation in applying the quantitative data, now accumulating, to produce fabrics for specified purposes. The present organisation of textile research, however, is unsuitable for undertaking such work."

Sugar and cotton. *Sugar Bul.*11(24): 11. Sept.15,1933. (Published at 407 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.)

"Fully 50,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth will be used during 1933 in making and sacking sugar from the nation's crop of sugar beets, according to estimates announced by the United States Beet Sugar Associations."

U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of public roads. Division of tests. Cotton mats for curing concrete. Report of tests to determine the efficiency of cotton mats of various thicknesses for the protection of concrete while curing. *Pub.Roads* 14(5): 73-80, 92, illus. July 1933. (Published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

White, N. D. Practical processing and dyeing of hosiery. Cotton, wool, silk, rayon and combinations of these fibres. *Textile Colorist* 55(655): 446-449, illus. July 1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

To be continued.

"Material for bagging." Describes the construction of cotton cloths for making bags to be used in dyeing hosiery.

Why cotton is still king. *Pop. Mechanics Mag.*60(1): 66-68, 122A, 124A, illus., July 1933. (Published at 200 E. Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.)

Mentions uses of chemically treated cotton. Among these are cellophane, nitrocellulose, industrial alcohol, synthetic manure, a new refrigerant, and auto-

mobile lacquer. The chemical processes used in making these products are described. Reference is made to statements of Dr. W.S. Calcott.

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Lush, R.H., Staples, C.H., Fletcher, J.L., and Stewart, S. A comparison of cottonseed hulls and grass hays for milk production. La.Agr.Expt.Sta.Bul.238, 8p., tables. [Baton Rouge] July 1933.

Monaghan, J.F. Processing and finishing of cottons. Chemical and physical properties of linters--Drastic boiling needed--Cleansing or purifying process--Sulphuric acid souring--Pulping, washing and drying. Amer.Wool and Cotton Rptr.47(38): 11-12, 18-19. Sept. 21, 1933. (Published by Frank P. Bennett & Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

To be continued.

New use for cotton as food. Farmer's Weekly 45(1260): 1163. Aug.9, 1933. (Published at P.O. Box 387, Bloemfontein, South Africa)

"The discovery of a highly nutritive substance derived after five years of experiment with ordinary cotton seed, is claimed by Professor Kaspar Schmitt, of Heidelberg in Germany. This substance...resembles yellowish flour.

Robison, W.L. Cottonseed meal for pigs. Feedstuffs 5(24): 12. June 17, 1933. (Published at 118 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Presented at the Annual Feed Merchants' Day at Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster."

Reports a test that showed "that cottonseed meal could be fed to pigs with safety if it was used in connection with tankage rather than as the only protein concentrate in the ration."

Sherwood, R.M., and Couch, J.R. Feeding for efficient growth and prevention of slipped tendons in chickens. Tex.Agr.Expt.Sta.Bul. 476. 16p. tables. College Station. Aug.1933.

"The gains in live weight were greater and the feed requirements were less when 6% of meat and bone scrap or cottonseed meal replaced an equal amount of dried buttermilk in the ration composed of 73 78-% yellow corn meal. 5% dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, 18% dried buttermilk, 1% oyster shell, 1% salt, and 1-8% fortified cod-liver oil."

"U.S. Federal trade commission. Report on cottonseed industry. Letter from the chairman of the Federal trade commission transmitting in response to Senate resolutions no 136 and no.147, a report summarizing an investi-

gation of the charges that certain corporations, operating cottonseed-oil mills, are violating the anti-trust laws with respect to prices for cottonseed and acquiring the ownership or control of cotton gins. Filed with the Secretary of the Senate May 19, 1933. 15701-15907p. Washington, U.S.Govt.print.off., 1933. (71st Cong., 2d sess., Senate Doc.209, Part 13)

"Part 13 is a summary report of the completed investigation. The preceding 15,700 pages of this Senate document comprise the testimony and exhibits introduced at the public hearings conducted by the Federal Trade Commission."

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Cotton ginner's marketing agreement. Cotton Ginners' Jour.4(12): 3-4, 12-15. Sept.1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Text of proposed agreement.

Cotton plan a landowners' code. But instead of providing increased employment in the cotton fields it would displace about 200,000 tenants and their families in the South and 80,000 in Texas. Tex. Weekly 9(36): 4-5. Sept.9,1933. (Published at 2500 McKinney Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

"Where the land is owned by a farmer who has hitherto cultivated it himself, it means only that he will farm less cotton land next year. But where it is owned by a landlord who has hitherto rented it to tenant farmers on a share or cropping basis, it means that in most cases he will need fewer tenants."

The cotton plan and reemployment. Reduction of acreage in Texas to 10,000,000 acres offers no prospect of improved conditions among cotton tenants. Outlook for improved world market is better, however, Tex. Weekly 9(35): 4-6. Sept.2,1933. (Published at 2500 McKinney Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

Discussion of the Government's acreage reduction plans for 1934.

The cotton plan and the tenant. Proration of acreage no better than retirement of surplus tenants. It is not possible for the present number of farmers to make a living on 10,000,000 acres. Tex. Weekly 9(38): 4-5. Sept. 23,1933. (Published at 2500 McKinney Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

Cotton plan formulated to reduce acreage 40 percent in 1934; 25 percent in 1935. Southwide meetings approve tentative program giving cash for cuts. Okla. Cotton Grower 13(13): 1,2. Sept.15,1933. (Published at Oklahoma City Okla.)

Erhö
Au
zi

tiv
sp

Feder
re
f

s.
led

Texas

profit
..1933.
, Ga.)

manent
37(3):
labor,

s:

prisoners: p.103-104; code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry (as finally approved by the President July 16, 1933): p.141-150.

Cotton year book 1933. 732p., illus. Manchester [Eng.] Marsden and co., ltd. [1933] ("Textile Mercury" Annuals)

Partial contents: Review of the cotton trade: p.1-27; Cotton mill finance: p.28-36; Leading growths of cotton: p.37-47; British Empire cottons: p.48-62; Liverpool cotton market: p.62-80. Ginning, opening, spinning, weaving and other manufacturing processes: p.80-506; artificial silk: p.571-630; ventilation, humidification, etc.: p.632-638.

[International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations] Report of the proceedings of the XVI International cotton congress. Internatl.Cotton Bul.11(44): 432-611. July-Aug.1933. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

Official report of speeches and resolutions, at the XVI International Cotton Congress held in Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Resolutions on the following subjects were adopted: false packing of American cotton; currency, tariffs and credit restrictions; futures markets; renewal of moisture agreement for Egyptian cotton; new varieties of Egyptian cotton; cotton covering for Egyptian bales.

Discussion of the subject of maintenance of the balance between production and demand was summarized in a statement for the report. There was a strong feeling that double and treble shift working should be gradually abolished.

National association of cotton manufacturers. Transactions...nos.130,131 and 132...1931-1932. 229p. [Boston, 1933]

Contains transactions of special meeting, no.130, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass., January 30, 1931; annual meeting, no.131, Rhode Island Country Club and the Providence Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R.I., October 7 and 8, 1931; and annual meeting, no.132. Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., September 29, 1932.

Partial contents: Report of joint committee of Arkwright Club and National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, p.28-29.- Report of the cotton committee, annual meeting no.131, p.67-71.- Report of the cotton committee, annual meeting no.132, p.166-167.- The merchandising job, by Melvin T. Copeland, p.203-208.

New Mexico Agricultural experiment station. Forty-third annual report...1931/1932. 85p., illus. State College. 1932.

Partial contents: Cotton investigations: p.19-20. Variety testing and fertilizer experiment.--Cotton grade and staple estimates and primary market studies: p.24-25.--Genetic experiments with cotton to improve the quality of cotton in the irrigated sections of New Mexico and to study the factors necessary for its production: p.25-27.--Water requirements and the economical use of water for cotton and other crops: p.78-79. Includes table showing yield of cotton with varying amounts of irrigation water.

Sudan. Governor-general. Report on the finances, administration and condition of the Sudan in 1932. 178p., tables. London, 1933.

Cotton growing and agricultural development: p.31-33. Includes report on Gezira irrigation scheme and the Kassala cotton scheme.--Cotton: p.55-57. Yield 1931-32 and estimated yield 1932-33.--Cotton ginning: p.57-58.--Southern rain-grown cotton:p.61.

Texas. Commissioner of agriculture. Twenty-fourth annual report, November 1, 1932. 74p. Austin, 1932.

Report of gin division by R. H. Fincher, p.38-39; Pink bollworm eradication, p.43-46.

Vinson, Curtis. Cotton's colorful cycle. I. The United States. Acco Press 11(9): 6-8, illus. Sept.1933. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

"First of a series of three articles following the path of cotton from field to cloth."

"As observers of the practical workings of this great industry, three graduates of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, winners of the 1933 cotton contest at the college; their instructor in cotton production, and the writer made a pilgrimage of more than 12,000 miles during June and July. The route followed traversed the cotton producing and milling areas of the South and then, picking up the path along which millions of bales of the American crop move annually, it crossed the Atlantic to touch at various spinning and weaving sections of Europe."